IRELAND TO THE FRONT.

ITS INTERESTS AGAIN TROUBLING THE ENGLISH CABINET.

MR. MORLEY AND MR. ASQUITH AT ODDS ON THE EVICTED TENANTS QUESTION-HOME RULE NOT DEPENDENT UPON THE LIFE OF MR. GLADSTONE-ANARCHISTS' INCENDIARY LANGUAGE-MA-

SHONALAND AND BRASIL London, Nov. 4.-The first Cabinet Council Parliamentary recess was held towas attended by all the Ministers. The Cabinet ought to have met yesterday, but the meeting was postponed until after Mr. Gladstone had conferred with Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland. It has been assumed that the Irish questions, which the English Liberals had hoped were tabooed for the session, were again troubling the Cabinet.

Ministerial circles attach less importance to hostile action of the Parnellites, who threaten to withdraw from the majority owing to differences with the Government as to the relief of evicted tenants and the release of political prisoners, than they do to the widening breach between Mr. Morley and Mr. Asquith, the Home Secretary. Mr. Morley favors a illatory policy toward the Irish malcontents. He advises the Cabinet to introduce a bill before Christmas for the relief of evicted tenants in Ireland, and to release several more political prisoners. He urges this policy as necessary to avert the partial dislocation of the anti-Parnellite party under Justin McCarthy, upon whose unbroken support the Government depends to carry the projected English legisla-Mr Asquith opposes Mr. Morley at each of these points, and report credits the Cabinet with an overwhelming sentiment against asking Parliament to consider any Irish measure involving a prolonged debate next winter.

John Dillon, William O'Brien and other anti-Parnellites speak and write as if the Government were pledged to introduce in the next session a bill to reinstate the evicted tenants. Privately the Liberals of Ministerial rank deny that any such pledge has been given. On Monday John Redmond, leader of the Parnellites, will ask Mr. Gladstone in the House of Comons whether the Government intends to introduce or propose a temporary measure of relief based upon the thirteenth clause of the Land Purchase act of 1891 and supplemented by provisions for compulsory settlement. Mr. Gladstone's reply can be predicted with consideracertainty. He will decline to introduce the bill suggested by Mr. Redmond, although he may indicate the possibility of a compromise within the limits of the thirteenth clause. No prolonged Conservative opposition will be provoked by this course, and the progress of English bills will not be impeded.

The Duke of Argyll, speaking at Glasgow this week, said that the cause of Home Rule was dependent entirely upon the life of Mr. Gladstone, and with him would vanish from the field of English politics. This theory was hardly enunciated before it was most strikingly contradicted by the speeches of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, both of whom proclaimed for the first time their attitude in favor of federalizing the United Kingdom. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman told his constituents in Stirling that not Home Rule for Ireland alone, but Home Rule for other parts also of the United Kingdom, was the aim of the Liberal party. Any inconvenience attendant upon the retention of Irish members at Westminster, he added, was surely worth enduring for the sake of their great object. Mr. Asquith does not hesitate to confess to similar convictions. "The Daily Standard," "The Weekly Spectator" and other Unionist organs dilate upon the tremendous e of a policy by which the Liberals weakening the historic continuity of the constitution, and to transforming the United Kingdom into a collection of State Governments on the

Mr. Gladstone has not derived so much benefit from his holidays as the Liberal press would have the country believe. His gait is feebler and his face is ashen gray. His voice, however, is as clear and resonant as ever.

In the absence of Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Henry James is leading the Liberal-Unionists in the House of Commons. The Duke of Devonshire, leader of the Unionists in the House of Lords, has subscribed to a fund for the defence of the Established Church in Wales. This is the first time he has identified himself with the opposition to Welsh Disestablishment.

The London Anarchists celebrated with a public meeting last evening the release of their comprise. David John Nicoll, from prison. The speakers revelled in the most incendiary and biasphemous language. They became so utterly reckless occasionally that the audience groaned and hissed. Prince Krapotkin and Louise Michel, who had promised to attend the meeting, sent regrets. C. W. Mowbray, publisher of "The Commonweal," which was formerly edited by Nicoll, proclaimed without mineing words the revolution of force. "Better fight than starve," he said. Samueis, Editor of "The Commonweal," characterized Social Democrats as "damnable cowards," while the Socialists present groaned and hissed. Gladstone, Asquith, and the whole miserable pack, he said, were humbugs. He answered the protests from the audience by challenging anybody to come to the platform. He was ready to stand against all comers. Any true Anarchist would be as fearless. There was no more fooling about the Anarchists. They would rather die fighting than like rats in a gutter. Samuels closed his tirade amid fervid cheering. Ianowski, Editor of the "Arbeitersfreund," denounced the Chicago courts for having murdered the Chicago Anarchists. Nicoll described his prison life, and predicted that the day was at hand when some of the audience would be called upon to die for the cause of anarchy. Several detectives were present. They took notes, but made no efforts to restrain the speakers.

"The Field" says that preparations are making the cause of anarchy. Several detectives were present. They took notes, but made no efforts to restrain the speakers. The London Anarchists celebrated with a pub-

"The Field" says that preparations are making to form a syndicate to build one or more yachts with a view to challenging for the America's Cup in 1895. The English yacht clubs will invite the owners of the Vigilant to bring her over for the races next year. "The Field" says that from the American point of view it will be desirable to let the Vigilant cross the ocean and thus refute the charges of flimsy and unseaworthy construction. It seems to think, however, that the Colonia is more likely to come over than the winner of the cup races.

Any really effective intervention of the Imperial Government in Mashonaland has been checked by the knowledge that the Afrikander Bund, a party having a large majority in the Cape Parliament, is ready to deciare the colony's independence unless a free hand is given to the South Africa Chartered Company in the present conflict with the Matabeles. Possibly the Marquis of Ripon, Colonial Secretary, will be able to still the protests of the English Radicals against the company's methods by some declaration about the right of the Crown to make terms with Lobengula and regulate affairs generally in Mashonaland. At all events, the Company go its own way, for Hofmeyer, leader Government must remain content to the company go its own way, for Hofmeyer, leader of the Afrikander Bund, will suport Cecil Rhodes and the company to the last point. He would help the Premier assemble Parliament, appoint a Governor, and send home Sir Henry

Agents of the Brazilian rebel, Admiral Mello, have been in Birmingham negotiating for the purchase of arms and ammunition The manufacturers wil give no information as to the contracts made, but it is known that some definite agreement was effected.

THE KAISER MAY BE PRESENT.

FORECAST OF THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE AT THE REICHSTAG'S OPENING.

THE CHANCELLOR'S INFLUENCE UNIMPAIRED-OVERTURES TO THE CENTRISTS AND THE ANTI-SEMITES-FINANCES OF GERMANY AND ITALY.

(Copyright, 1893; By The United Press.) Berlin, Nov. 4.-It is still uncertain whether or not Emperor William will open the Reichstag in person. Chancellor von Caprivi had an audience with him to-day, and presented to him a report of the progress made in the negotiations for a commercial treaty with Russia. It is probable that they arranged the form of the speech from the throne, the tenor of which, according to official opinion, can be accurately forecasted. The speech will announce that the governments of the Federal States have agreed upon the budget proposals and fiscal reforms. It will ask the Reichstag to assent to the commercial treaties that have been concluded with Rumania, Servia and Spain. A hopeful view will be taken of the financial position of Germany and the condition of the army. Cautious reference will be made to the peaceful relations of the Powers.

It is now certain that the agrarian agitation against the Chancellor and the commercial treaties has had no effect upon his standing with the Emperor. His relations with Count Eulenburg, President of the Prussian Council of Ministers, have become more friendly of late. Dr. Miquel, Prussian Finance Minister, obviously gives him loyal assistance in preparing his fiscal projects. The new War Minister, General Bronsart von Schellendorf, has relieved the Chancellor of the weight of the War Department, which, in General von Kaltenborn Stachau's time, Count von Caprivi was unable to shake off altogether. The Chancellor awaits the onslaught of the Opposition with resources which have been strengthened since the Reichstag adjourned. No attempt will be made to mollify

The Hamburg "Correspondenz," in an inspired article, says that the overtures made to the Centre may secure that party's adhesion to the Government's financial proposals. The support of the anti-Semites will also be sought. Dr. von Schilling, Prussian Minister of Justice, will preschilling, Prussian Minister of Justice, will pre-pare for the Landtag a bill to counteract the increasing dismemberment of large estates, and an anti-usury measure, regulating the inter-est on loans and mortgages. Both these pro-posed measures have an anti-Semite flavor, as Hebrew money-lenders are accused of being the chief agents in parcelling out great family estates, the owners of which are supposed to be the backbone of a stable government.

estates, the owners of which are supposed to be the backbone of a stable government.

As a preparation for the Government's vindication of the financial soundness of Germany, the "North German Gazette" has published several reassuring articles regarding international financial relations. Everybody knows how heavy-hearted the Berlin and Frankfort bourses feel over the fall in Italian securities. The decline struck both German capitalists and investors severely. The inflation of Vienna speculations on the untimely resumption of specie payments has now given way to a severe reaction, which appears to justify forebodings of disaster. The "North German Gazette" asserts that everything will come out all right. It adds that the financial policy of Premier Giolitti, which has recently been subjected to severe atack, is really sound. It further says that Italy has been steadily prospering. Her industries must constantly develop under the protection of the Triple Alliance.

The "National Zeitung," the organ of some of the leading Berlin bankers, publishes articles in a similar strain, though written in less positive terms. This paper also reassures German investors, and brings in English support of Italy as a main factor of immediate financial assistance. As England, argues the "National Zeitung," cannot act in the Mediterranean without the help of Italy, it is the leading interest of London bankers to support an Italian loan so as to counteract French devices. This argument weakens, however, under the known fact that London bankers already carry more Italian securities, largely for German account, than they care to retain. Overtures just made in London to join in financing an Italian loan met with an uncompromising refusal. As far as can be seen, Italy must rely on German aid alone.

Mr. Webb, Secretary of the United States Legation at St. Petersburg, is here. Mr. Edwards,

Mr. Webb, Secretary of the United States Legation at St. Petersburg, is here. Mr. Edwards, the American Consul-General, has transferred his residence from Potsdam, where he lived all summer, to his official quarters in Berlin.

A PLAGUE SHIP REPELLED FROM BRAZIL. CHOLERA EPIDEMIC AMONG THE 1,500 ITALIAN

EMIGRANTS ON BOARD-A MUTINY QUELLED. Rome, Nov. 4.—The Italian ship Florio, with 1,500 emigrants aboard, has returned from Brazil, where a landing was refused them because cholera was epidemic among them. Two weeks ago a mutiny broke out among the emigrants, who had been made desperate by lack of water, shortness of rations and illness. The mutiny was suppressed in an afternoon, and three of the crew, who were suspected of complicity, were put in chains. The Fiorio has been detained at Asinara by the health authorities, as fresh cases of cholera have ap-peared on board almost daily.

THE LOSS OF THE DRISKO.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.-The British steamer Mexican, Captain Alexander, at this port from New-Orleans, landed here Captain Drisko, of the American schooner Drisko; Mrs. Drisko, and five seamen. The Mexican came up with the schooner on October 16, in latitude 29 north, longitude 77 west. The Drisko had been caught in a hurricane on October 11, while bound from Charleston for Kingston, Jamalca, and sprung aleak. She soon became waterlogged, and when the steamer reached her those on board were ready to abandon her. landed here Captain Drisko, of the American

MEXICAN REBELS REPULSED.

City of Mexico, Nov. 4.- ine latest advices regarding the rebellion against the State Government of Guerrero are that Federal troops, commanded by General Bravo, were attacked by Neris's forces while crossing a river on the road from Acapulco The rebels warned the Federal commander not to cross, as they did not wish to fire on National forces. Bravo, however, persisted in crossing, and, although the rebels opened fire, he chased them into the mountains, where they are now encircled by troops.

DEMANDS OF NORWEGIAN VOTERS.

Christiania, Nov. 4.-A mass-meeting of voters held here to-day adopted a moderate electoral platform. Among their demands were that the tariff be reformed, that the State hold the exclusive right to the sale of spirits, and that a people's pension fund with communal aid be established.

FRENCH SENATE ELECTIONS ON JANUARY 7. Paris, Nov. 4 .- At a Cabinet Council, held at the Palace of the Elysee to-day, the Senatorial elec-tions were fixed to take place on January 7, when one-third of the membership of the Senate will be renewed.

JOHN BARRY TO LEAVE PARLIAMENT. London, Nov. 4 .- John Barry, Nationalist Member of the House of Commons for the South Division of Wexford, has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, which is equivalent to resigning his seat in Parilament. Mr. Barry recently wrote a letter

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was directed by individuals intriguing in secret. He said they were mainly responsible for the mistakes of the past.

"The horror of the country for dissensions and the necessity of unity," Mr. Barry continued, "have been used as levers by men of small discretion and great self-confidence to stiffe public judgment and secure immunity from criticism for their schemes. While such a regime continues, supported as it is by captured and emasculated newspapers, I prefer to work outside of Parliament."

SUING THE SULTAN OF JOHORE.

MISS MIGHELL'S ACTION AGAINST HIM FOR BREACH OF PROMISE DISMISSED.

don, Nov. 4.-The case of Mighell against Baker came up to-day for argument before Jus-tices Sir Alfred Wills and Sir John Lawrence, in Queen's Bench Division of Her Majesty' High Court of Justice. Behind the commonplace title of the suit there is a romantic story. The defendant, who is known in this country as Albert Baker, is no less a personage than the Sultan of Johore. The plaintiff is Miss Jenny Mighell, of Brighton, who has sued the Sultan for breach of promise of marriage. George Wallace, in-structed by Mr. Turner, appeared for the Sultan, and George White, instructed by Messrs. Colyer & and deorge white, instructed by measurement of the plaintiff. When the action was first brought Mr. Wallace made the objection that the Sultan of Johore was a ruling ionarch, and could not, therefore, be sued in

monarch, and could not, therefore, be sued in this country. Mr. White said that inasmuch as the defendant had lived in this country privately as Albert Isaker, he had disentitled himself, and also that the Sultan would come under the authority of the Empress of India.

To-day Mr. Finlay appeared for the Sultan. He moved that an order Issued by the Court for a substitute writ be set aside. He read a letter from the Colonial Office stating that without doubt the Sultan of Johore was an independent ruling sovereign. Mr. Finlay argued that the court had no jurisdiction in the case.

Mr. White, in behalf of the plaintiff, read an affidavit made by Miss Mighell stating that she knew the Sultan as Albert Baker. When he was residing at a house in Goring, at his request, she assumed the name of Baker in communicating with him. After she was aware of his identity he told her that he wished to preserve his incognito by command of the Queen. She did not know that he was the Sultan of Johore until October, 1892, and the promise of marriage was made in that year.

The court decided that it had no jurisdiction, and the case fell to the ground.

The Sultan of Johore was elevated from the rank of Maharajah to that of Sultan some years ago in recognition of his friendship for the Engago in recognition of his freedam, the lish. Among his many cultivated tastes he possesses a love for gardening. He is somewhat above the medium height, dark in complexion, and wears a long white mustache. He usually dresses in English clothes, and wears a black cloth cap, in the front of which is a magnificent aigrette of diamonds. Almost every finger is adorned with

MINERS AND MASTERS FAIL TO AGREE. UNAVAILING EFFORTS TO SETTLE THE GREAT ENGLISH COAL STRIKE.

London, Nov. 4.—The conference between the coalmine owners and representatives of the Miners' Federation, which is being held in this city for the purpose of arranging some settlement of the strike, held a short session to-day. The members of the conference dispersed without arriving at any settlement of the disputed questions.

After the joint conference the miners' delegates met and resolved to place an offer to arbitrate 6:20

met and resolved to place an offer to arbitrate made by their employers before the miners for their consideration. The delegates expressed confidence that if the masters had earlier been as conciliatory as they were at the conference the strike would have been a short one.

The coal-mine owners, in their official report of the conference, say that they suggested that a board of conciliation be appointed to settle the dispute. They also proposed that pending a settlement work be resumed at a 15 per cent reduction, and that the amount of the reduction be banked until a decision shall have been reached by the board of conciliation. Mr. Pickard, Member of Parliament, and Vice-Fresident of the Yorkshire Miners' Union, proposed to resume work at the old rate of wages until April. It was, however, finally agreed to refer the question to the men.

THE BALTIMORE AT PORT SAID. Port Said, Nov. 4.-The United States cruiser Baltimore has arrived at this port.

PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG INJURED. London, Nov. 4.-Prince Louis of Battenberg, husband of Princess Beatrice, youngest daughter of the Queen, while inspecting the Armstrong Gun Works, at Elswick, on Wednesday last, sustained an injury to his left eye. It is now reported that his condition is serious, and that he will, perhaps, lose the sight of his eye.

CHARGES AGAINST PARNELLITE MEMBERS. London, Nov. 4.-Summonses have been served upon William Field, Member of Parliament for the St. Patrick's Division of Dublin; Luke Hayden, Member of Parliament for the South Division of Roscommon, and eight other persons, on the charge of illegal assembly. The offence is alleged to have been committed at recent evictions of tenants. The accused members of the House of Commons are Parnellites.

RUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

Rome, Nov. 4.-The Pope will soon receive in solemn audience the Grand Duchess Catherine of Russia. The announcement is noteworthy when taken in connection with the recent visit of the Russian Naval officers to France. The Grand Duchess will not visit the Quirinal during her stay in Rome.

Count Iswolski, the Russian Envoy in Rome, who has been absent for some time, will return on November II. He is charged with important communications from the Czar to the Pope, bearing upon the development of the Papal policy in

THE PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

Fall River, Mass., Nov. 4 (Special).-The print cloth market has been firm during the week, and trading has been fair in all classes of goods. The annual reports of treasurers at mill meetings held during the week show good returns from manufacturers in the first six months of the corporation year. The surplus of many of the mills is greater than bankers and brokers had been led is greater than bankers and brokers had been led to believe. The state of trade at the present time warrants expectations of little profit, but manufacturers are confident that the help will have something to do during the winter, and they look forward to a more profitable trade in the spring. For November the mills are well engaged ahead, and for December manufacturers expect better prices than they are now receiving for spot goods. The weekly cloth statement is as follows: Production, 190,090 pieces; deliveries, 169,090; stock on hand, 372,090; last week's stock, 351,090; sales, 215,060, of which 177,090 were odd goods, 38,000; sales, 54,000 spots and 161,000 futures. Sales for weekly deliveries; November, 111,090; December, \$5,000; January, 22,000, February, 14,000; March, 9,000; April, 6,000; May, 5,000; June, 3,000. The market is firm and the price is 2%c for 64x64s.

Colorado Springs, Col., Nov. 4.-A "Gazette" dispatch from Cripple Creek last night says: "The richest find yet made in El Paso County, eclipsing in point of free gold exposed and size of pay streak all previous discoveries, has just been made in the Catherine, a ciaim belonging to the Nugget Mining Company and situated on the south side of Rayen Hill. The vein was uncovered at a depth of twelve feet, and is fully two feet wide. depth of twelve feet, and is fully two feet wide. Pieces of quartz weighing 400 pounds have been taken from the vein, which appeared fairly plastered and filled with wires and cubes and nuggets of gold. Many of the niggets are larger than grains of corn, while cubes of gold are visible, perfect shape and one-fourth of an inch along the edge, upon almost any piece that has been taken from the vein. Several smaller pieces, weighing seven or eight pounds each, contained 15 to 20 per cent of gold. This is at the rate of \$120,000 a ton."

Fwo surveying parties were yesterday sent out on the Florence and Cripple Creek line, and President Johnson states that the money for the construction fund is now in the bank. The Midland Terminal road, from Divide Station to Cripple Creek, will be started at once, Messrs. Cripple Creek, will be started at once, Messrs. Clough and Davidson having obtained the contract. Both roads will be standard gauge, and they will enter Cripple Creek early next year.

IN THE ABSENCE OF CONGRESS.

NOTES OF PERSONS AND AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON

AN EXODUS OF LEGISLATORS AND OFFICE-SEEKERS-HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS BACK FROM THE FAIR-THE VACANT CIR-

CUIT JUDGESHIP-MR. CLEVE-LAND SHOOTING SQUIRRELS.

Washington, Nov. 4.-The Capitol was deserted to-day, even visitors and sightseers being scarce The army of officeseekers has disappeared from the lobbies, and the floors of the Senate and House which for the last three months have presented scenes of life and activity, were almost forsaken In the House a few members were seen. Mr. Culbertson, of Texas, was in his seat, talking over the doings of the extra session with a few friends. Mr. Cobb. of Alabama, entertained some visitors, while Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, was attending to his correspondence. Mr. Durborow, of Illinois, arrived about 12:30 o'clock, cleared out his desk, instructed a page to bring his mail, and then started to catch an afternoon train for Chicago. On the Senate side the chamber was absolutely empty, not even the pages being present. A few Senators were busy in their committee-rooms, among those at the Capitol being Messrs. Gorman, Voorhees, Cockrell, Peffer, Kyle and McPherson. All of these except Mr. Cockrell got away early, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee remaining to do a day's work on the forthcoming appropriation bills. Almost a quorum of both houses of Congress was present during the morning hours in the Treasury to-day. They called to wind up department business and to say a final word for some constituent before going home. Outgoing trains carried many Senators and members.

State Department officials have been uneasy ever since they sent their exhibit to the World's Fair because of a dread that some calamity might be-fall some of the precious historical documents infall some of the precious historical documents included in it. Many of these papers, such as the original copy of the Declaration of Independence and the Emancipation Proclamation, bear a close relation to important epochs in the history of the country, and their loss would be irreparable. Every precaution for their safety and preservation was taken, and their transfer from place to place was guard d as an important diplomatic secret. They served their patriotic purpose at the great Fair and were restored yesterday to their accustomed places in the State Department, having suffered no damage whatever by their recent experience.

For some time past the Senate had had a special force of employes examining and counting the books which are stored away in the basement of the Capitol and in rented buildings of the Gov-ernment. Their explorations into the subterranean depths of the Capitol have been almost like journeys into Darkest Africa. They have found more than 1,000,000 books-how many more no one can tell yet. 1,000,000 books—how many more no one can tell yet. There are innumerable publications by Congress at each session, thousands of books being printed and divided in a certain proportion between the Senators and members, each Senator having a quota running from one copy of "The Nautical Almanac" to 100 copies of the agricultural reports. There have been found stored away in the Capitol thousands of books belonging to a number of Senators running back as far as twenty years. Some of the books found had been stored away in the cellar since 1885, and there were several tons so completely rotted that their character could hardly be determined, and they were carted off and sold for junk.

nator Ransom, of North Carolina, to-day con firmed the statement that the President had tendered to him the appointment of United States Circuit Judge for the IVth Judicial District, embraccircuit judge for the IVth Judicial District, embrac-ing the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, made vacant by the death of Judge Bond, and that he had declined the honor. Mr. Ransom is sixty-eight years old, and has been in the Senate for twenty-two years. Senator Daniel, of Virginia, has been spoken of in connection with the appointment.

terday the President sent to that body 1,111 mes sages containing nominations, aggregating upward of 1,360 names. Of these 246 were the usual Army and Navy promotions. All Army and Navy promoand Navy promotions. All Army and Navy promotions were cleared up, and the nominations of exsenator Dawes, of Massachusetts; Meredith N. Kidd, of Indiana, and Archibald S. McKennon, of Arkansas, to be Commissioners to negotiate with the Cherokee and other Indian nations were confirmed during the closing hours. Only two nominations were rejected—those of Henry C. C. Astwood, of New-York, to be Consul at Calais, France, and John Mobley, to be Consul at Acapulco, Mexico, The nominations of Edgar Schramm, of Texas, to be Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, and Herman Schoenfeld, of Maryland, to be Consul at Riga, Russia, reported to have been enacted upon, were confirmed.

of Congress by going squirrel-shooting to-day. Sec-retary Gresham, who left the Arlington Hotel at went with him. They spent the morn-6:30 a.m., went with him. They spent the morn-ing in a strip of woods about four miles northeast of Woodley, where good squirrel-shooting is to be had. Secretary Lamont and Secretary Herbert were also absent from their departments to-day, Colonel Lamont has gone to New-York, and Mr. Herbert was busy moving into his new house.

contemplated resumption of the coinage of standard silver dollars, was made to-day by Mr. Preston, acting Director of the Mint, who said "that the actual resumption of the coinage of silver dollars has not as yet been ordered, but the mints have been directed to manufacture the ingots and blanks so as to be prepared to resume the coinage at short notice, in case it should be decided to do so."

ADJUTANT-GENERAL WILLIAMS TO RETIRE. HE IS SIXTY-TWO YEARS OLD TO-DAY-CANDI-DATES FOR HIS PLACE.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Brigadier-General Robert Williams, the Adjutant-General of the United States Army, will be sixty-two years of age to-morrow, and his retirement from active service will take place from that date. Although a Virginian, Gen-eral Williams remained loyal during the war, and was a confidential assistant to Secretary Stanton for several years. He commanded a Rhode Island and a Massachusetts regiment, and did gallant service in Indian campaigns. During the reconstruction days an effort was made to induce him to run for Senator from Virginia, and General Robert E. Lee and others indorsed him, but he declined to go into politics. General Williams has served in the Adjutant-General's Department for many years, rising step by step to the chief place, to which he was appointed in 1892, on the retirement of General Kelton. General Williams has always had the good of the enlisted men at heart, and was endeared to them by his efforts in their behalf. He married the widow of Stephen A.

Douglass.

Talk of General Williams's successor has been prevalent among Army people for some time. The selection, it is thought, lies between Colonels Vincent and Ruggles, both brevet brigadier-generals and assistant adjutant-generals of the Army.

A TREASURY QUESTION OF MORALS. SHOULD THE HEAD OF A DEPARTMENT EXERCISE SUPERVISION OF THE PRIVATE CHARAC-

TER OF HIS EMPLOYES! Washington, Nov. 4 (Special).-Secretary Carlisle has before him for decision a novel and inter-esting question, involving the extent to which the head of a Department should go in enforcing dis-cipline over the general conduct of the employes of his Department. The wife of a well-known builder and contractor of this city recently complained to Mr. Carlisle that an unmarried woman employed in the Treasury Department had enticed her husband from the society and support of his family and home, and had refused to give him up, though appealed to by his wife and children to restore to them the affection and maintenance to which they were entitled from the husband and father. It is said that upon inquiring into the matter the

they were entitled from the husband and father. It is said that upon inquiring into the matter the Sccretary found that, though the allegations against the Treasury clerk were substantially true, it was also true that her departmental record and reputation were unavceptionable. This was attested by her chief-of division, and the head of the Bureau in which she was employed. The Secretary was, therefore, disposed to hold that the complaint was one that should be made in a divorce court instead of the Treasury Department, but has taken that view under reconsideration and his final action is now anxiously awaited.

The matter has been a general topic of conversation at the Treasury Department for some time. It is said that the young woman of the story discusses it with her fellow-clerks and does not seem to fear dismissal in the least. The injured wife, whose name is not given, is said to belong to an eminently respectable family, and to be a woman of refinement. She has no desire to secure a divorce, nor does she wish her husband to leturn te her. The purpose of the letter written to Secretary Carlisle is simply to laduce him to discharge the woman for the good of the service, and thus reduce her opportunity for evildoing. The husband and wife recently separated, and the former has not contributed to the support of his family during that period of time, having taken up his residence in the same house with the Department clerk. The wife lives with a married daughter.

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BISHOP SEYMOURS VIEWS.

HIS FIGHT WITH THE LIVING, NOT WITH THE DEAD.

DEFENDING HIS ATTITUDE IN THE CONTRO-VERSY AROUSED BY THE ELECTION

Sir: I may fairly claim, in view of your editorial of October 12, the right to make a few comments in reply in order to correct at least one serious mis-apprehension under which the writer, who is evidently a stranger to the constitution and position of our Church, unwittingly labors, and which does me cruel injustice.

The misapprehension of the editorial is expressed in these words: "When the Episcopal Church for mally decided by its official action that Dr. Brooks's 'broad' views were not such a denial of the teachings of the Church as to bar him from the Episcopate it was the duty of a loyal Churchman like Bishop Seymour to bow to that decision. So far as the points at issue were concerned, that was the teaching of the Church, unless, indeed, the Church has given to the Bishop of Springfield the authority to reverse it, which we have not yet heard that i has done." On this misapprehension is based the charge that I am "digging open a grave to get ammunition for a theological squabble over

the Government of the produced upon the popular minute pour more than it ell yet. Congress in printed riveon the control of the produced upon the popular minute yet when the control of the produced upon the popular minute when the control of the produced upon the popular minute when the control of the produced upon the popular minute when the control of the produced upon the popular minute when the control of the control o

shelter as they crouch behind the tomb of Bishop Brooks.

As regards the untruthfulness of the age, your editorial entirely misapprehends the point, and it makes a very serious charge against me. The essence of untruthfulness consists in being untrue. It manifests itself in trickery, evasion, clever attempts to deceive, violation of pledges, promises and vows. In this sense I affirm that the spirit of this age is eminently untruthful, and your own columns, in revealing man to us to some extent as he is to-day in the varied relations of life, abundantly prove the truth of my allegation. Your editorial charges that I have said that it is my duty "to uphold tradition, irrespective of the fact whether it is true or false." This is a mistake. I never said anything of the kind. What I said was, that as I was writing for the general reader, I did not assume that the teaching of the Church was correct and absolutely true in the abstract, but that it was held to be correct and true by those within the Church, and, of course, by myself.

did not assume that the teaching of the Church was correct and absolutely true in the abstract, but that it was held to be correct and true by those within the Church, and, of course, by myself.

Your editorial confuses the realms of truth. There are two: Revelation and science. The former is God's gift to us, the latter is our acquisition. The Almighty asks, "Can a man by searching find out God?" And the answer is, no; God reveals himself to us, and what He deems necessary truth for us to know, when and as He wills. This body of truth, I believe, the Church possesses, and is commissioned to teach. The Church, as regards the subject matter of revelation, is not a searcher after truth. She already holds the truth as God's gift to her, and it is her highest duty to guard it, and hand it on, as St. Paul says, "as she received it." The Church, as God's accredited teacher in the sphere of faith and morals, would contradict her own claim as speaking with authority if she were to allow for one moment that she is seeking after truth.

I plead guilty to the charge that in the realm of revelation, the sphere of God's gift to us. I am not a seeker after truth. It is mine "to hold fast." I am so extreme a conservative that, believing that I have received and possess the truth, I am unwilling to tamper with it or surrender It in whole or in part at the bidding of "progressive Episcopalians," or any other progressive people. Let such liberal souls, who are disposed to be generous with what does not belong to them, and wish to make free with God's sacred gift to man, let such lind a home with those who are in agreement with them. Let them be honest Unitarians, or Universalists, or Quakers, or Deists, and not dishonest Churchmen. The world is wide enough, and there are religious bodies enough, one would suppose, to satisfy every variety of opinion and vagary of belief, or if there be not then let the discontented soul form a new society to meet his own personal views, but let him not be a "progressive Episcopalian," since the Springfield, Ill., Nov. 3, 1803.

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GLASS FACTORIES REOPENING.

MAHONING VALLEY ROLLING MILLS SIGN & SCALE-MINERS AT ASPEN, COL., RE-TURN TO WORK.

Pittsburg, Nov. 4.-The immense glass plant of the Chambers Glass Company, at Kensington, was in operation to-day for the first time this season. All of the 900 employes were on hand this morning. The prospects are good for a steady run. Next week the H. Sellers McKee window-glass factory, at Jeannette, will resume operations, giving em ployment to 1,200 men.

At a meeting of the striking window-glass workers last night a motion was unanimously adopted instructing a committee to inquire into the pos-sibility of securing factories for the purpose of operating them and making glass for the open mar-

erating them and making glass for the open market.

Three of the biggest rolling-mill plants in the Mahoning Valley last night signed the scale submitted by the National Finishers' Union. The scale is practically the one agreed upon by the Amalgamated Association, except that no time is set for its expiration. In case of dissatisfaction by either side, a three-months' written notice must be given. The mills which signed the agreement are the Union Iron and Steel Company, Andrews Bros. & Co., and the Mahoning Valley Iron Company. The finishing departments of these mills will also be started soon.

Aspen, Col., Nov. 4.—The miners and mine owners last night finally effected a settlement of the wages question, and more than 700 men will go to work at once. They are to receive \$2.25 for eight hours' work, with a promised increase when sliver advances above 75 cents.

CLOSING BECAUSE OF DULNESS IN TRADE Little Falls, N. Y., Nov. 4.-Titus Sheard's knitting mill here, employing 400 persons, suspended operations to-night. The reason for the shutdown is that no orders are on hand. Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 4 (Special).—The Phoenix Foundry shut down to-day, because of duli times.

MR BAYARD'S PUBLIC DINNER ENGAGEMENTS London, Nov. 4.-Thomas F. Bayard, United lins, United States Consul-General, will go to They will be guests of the Mayor. Mr. Rayard has accepted an invitation to the Lord Mayor's inaugural banquet at the Guildhall on November A. Liverpool on Monday to attend a public